ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 40. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856. WHOLE NO. 342.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 20, 1856.

A Bolter.

The Carolina *Times*, published at Columbia, S. C., has been the recipient of numberless puffs and praises from the K. N. press, for the boldness and ability with which it advocated the cause of "Sam," in the very heart of the stern Democracy of South Carolina. Well, this pet advocate of Know Nothingism has at length turned State's evidence, and pitches into Fillmore and Donelson and the Convention and Platform, and Samuel generally and particularly, with a heartiness altogether refreshing. The Times thinks the ticket a very shabby one, and such as the South ought not and will not sustain; and thus, by implication at least, charges his late associates and brethren with being untrue to the South. The Know Nothing papers are down upon the Times, and seem to have figured out the conclusion that it "aint no great shakes no how!" Sour grapes!

Heavy Failure.

We have been credibly informed, says the Norfolk Herald, that S. S. Summons, Esq., of Hyde county, N. C., has made an assignment to his creditors. Mr. S. is extensively known through the Eastern sections of Virginia and North Carolina, Baltimore and generally to the commercial community of most of the cities of the Seaboard. It is said his liabilities are over half a million. He owns some thirty odd vessels, with which he has for many years carried on a cargo trade with the various seaboard cities. He has always been represented as a man of great wealth and integrity. He has 300 slaves, several large and fertile farms, and immense Juniper and Cypress Swamps. He was perhaps the largest shingle getter in North Carolina. All his operations were on the largest scale.

To the Point.

The Know Nothing leaders, remarks the Raleigh Standard, especially of the South, will now appeal to the old Whigs to rally to Mr. Fillmore. Upon what grounds will this appeal be based? Is it not fresh in the mind of every one that these same leaders have, within the last twelve months, repeatedly pronounced the Whig party, "halt, blind, dead and rotten!" And now they call for aid on this same party, which they have been assuring the people was "corrupt" while it existed, and is now "dead!" What sort of consistency is this? Again: Mr. Fillmore is a sworn third degree Know Nothing. He is, therefore, bound by his oath in all things in which a decision may be made by the National Council of his Order, to abide that decision and to carry it out; and this will be his condition in case of his election as President.—The great office of President would, therefore, should he be elected, be virtually in the hands of an irresponsible midnight Council—in the hands of men who have no fixed rules of action, save in their hatred of foreigners and in their religious bigotry, and who, on the slavery question, are one thing to-day and another to-morrow. The people are not yet prepared for such a state of things.

Awful Catastrophe.

The St. Mary's Banner states that a fire broke out in St. Martinsville, Louisiana, on Sunday, 24th February, which not only laid waste the principal portion of the town, but was attended by a fearful loss of life. The fire originated in a stable in rear of Mr. Fontanett's store, to which the flames quickly reached, and spreading themselves in their destructive progress, in a short time the entire square was a mass of flame. This square embraced the principal business houses of the town, some of them fine brick buildings, containing a quantity of valuable merchandise. In one of these stores were forty kegs of gunpowder, which exploded with a tremendous report, blew down the walls, carried in the roof, and buried in the ruins 23 persons who were in and about the store at the time, endeavoring to save what they could from the conflagration. All these persons are said to have been instantly killed. The probable loss of property is $200,000.

☞The Nashville Union says that Mrs. Elizabeth Demumbrane of that city died on the 6th instant, aged one hundred and sixteen years and one month.

The Death Penalty in Georgia.—A bill giving to the Judges of the Superior Courts the power to commute the punishment of capital offences from death to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, should the jury recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia by a majority of 72 to 25.

Andrew Jackson donelson.

Parson Brownlow says it is arranged to print the name of his nominee for Vice President in the above style in order to make him run well. Hear him:

"It has been understood as arranged, that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and 'Donelson' invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again."

☞ Decency is a matter of latitude. In Turkey a man with tight pants on is considered so great a vulgarian that he is not tolerated in respectable society. To spit in the presence of an Arab, is to make the acquaintance of his cheese knife. In Russia, the man is considered low who refuses a warm breakfast consisting of fried candles. In this country, vulgar people are such as keep hours and live within their income. Queer institution, that human family.

Alas, Poor Yorick!—The city of Wheeling, once considered an impregnable stronghold of Know Nothingism, has rendered an emphatic and unmistakable verdict against the principles of the "Secret Order." At an election lately held in that city, A. Caldwell, Democrat, was elected Mayor without opposition, and out of twenty-two members of the Common Council, the whole Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of *one*. Last year, the Know Nothings elected their ticket. This gratifying result exhibits stronger than words can express the deep under current of popular reaction and the state of rapid dissolution into which "ubiquitous Sam" is falling.

☞The United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for increase of munitions of war.

Heavy Loss.—Kelly's Cotton Mill at Darby, Pa., was consumed by fire on the 7th inst., involving a loss of $150,000, of which $60,000 is covered by insurance. Four hundred workmen have been thrown out of employment by this conflagration.

☞Among the importations by the *Northern Light*, brought to Boston last week from Calcutta, was one box containing three Hindoo gods. They were entered at the custom-house "as objects of taste," valued at $5 only, and admitted duty free.

☞Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, formerly of the United States Navy, and widely known as "Alvarado Hunter, died a few days since.

Some Comfort.—The Georgia Telegraph thinks that one grain of comfort at least, may be found in the Know Nothing platform (last edition.) It says:

"Our Georgia Know Nothing friends may console themselves that, if the second Philadelphia Convention has ignored Slavery and the 12th section and kicked the Georgia platform to the dogs, it *still* avows a belief in the "existence of a Supreme Being."—That is *some* comfort, and every little helps in a dry time.

☞The following will show the value of the products of California for 1855:

Value of products of 1855,	$12,897,128.00
Value of fruit trees & grape vines,	97,889.15
Value of live stock,	15,744,692.00
Total,	$28,689,728.15
Flouring and saw mills,	1,333,500.00
No. feet lumber produced,	304,148,497

☞The New York Express says that Garrison and other "friends of freedom" have issued a call for a convention in that city, to meet in May next, "to dispute the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures." What next will these fanatices seek to abolish?

☞In the absence of other sport, it is said to be popular amusement at the "Pass," in Texas, "to stand on this side of the river and shoot at Mexicans. Not a few of them are killed by the operation." The greasers occasionally return these tokens of distinguished consideration, but with little effect.

☞A young gentleman who had been educated for the profession of a dandy, but not having the means to set himself up in the business, had turned his attention to the loafing business with considerable ability as an ameteur in that line, was found dead recently at Gallatin, having evidently died under particularly shocking circumstances. In swallowing a lump of molasses candy, the sticky edible had caught the end of his moustache and pulled it down his throat, and a painful death was the consequence, though the jury could not agree as to whether it was the result of strangulation or poison by the nitrate of silver in the hair-dye with which the moustache was colored.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? The sooner it's put out the better.

The Platform and the Nominees.

What do the K. N. and Whig presses of this State say of the *new* platform and of the K. N. nominees? Let us see:—

The Fayetteville Observer, an old Whig paper, referring to the nominations, says:

"This is a somewhat unexpected result to us, after the doings of the Council of that party, *where the free soilers appeared to have every thing their own way*. They admitted the abolition set of delegates from Pennsylvania, excluding the national set. They abolished the 12th section of the old platform, against the strenuous and violent opposition of the South. They adopted a new platform, BASED UPON GENERALITIES, WHICH MAY MEAN ANY THING OR NOTHING, according to the feeling of the reader. These drove off a large portion of the Southern members, who gave up all for lost, and denounced their Northern associates to their faces as abolitionists. Suddenly, in the Convention, we are surprised at the secession of a large portion of the Northern members, indicating that they found that they were about to be out voted in the selection of the candidates; and that there was so little nationality in the party, that neither section pretended to affiliate with the other any longer than it could triumph over that other.—They could not compromise matters. The one section of the party is manifestly abolition, and the other equally anti abolition.—There is no middle, national ground, for the whole party to stand on. This is a deplorable fact, but it is a fact."

The Observer says of Maj. Donelson:

"He is a man for whom we have very small respect, and for whom we should cast a vote, if at all, most reluctantly."

The Observer then adds:

"Mr. Fillmore is a conservative Whig. It is doubtful whether he ever joined the Know Nothing party. It has been stated at Buffalo, where he lives, that he never did. Mr. Donelson is a locofoco, who did join the new party, (because, as has been alleged, President Pierce declined to give him the share of the spoils to which he thought himself entitled.) He was recently the Editor of the Washington Union, and has no such standing as a man of talents as to make his nomination to such a high office a matter of course.

"Under all the circumstances, as they present themselves to our minds, we are not prepared, at present, either to advocate or oppose the election of this ticket. Our policy and our duty, it strikes us, is to await events, and be prepared to wield what little influence we may possess, in such way as will tend most effectually to the defeat of the enemies of the South and of the Union.

"The course proper to be pursued by the Whigs will be matter for consideration and decision in their Conventions, State or National."

The Wilmington Commercial says:

"It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention that Mr. Fillmore has received the nomination as candidate for President. There was a time and under different auspices, when this nomination would have been hailed with great satisfaction by the Southern public.—But the party which has nominated him is very much scattered and weakened by seceders, both northern and southern, and presents no array, in our opinion, that can furnish the least hope of his election.

"Some of our street politicians were not a little offended, when we some time ago stated our opinion that the Southern Know Nothings would have to throw a good deal of platform matter overboard, if they desired to sustain the constitution and to protect Southern rights. The general council having done the very thing we told them they would be compelled to do, we trust the odium of our intimation assumes a more softened aspect.

"But the southern portion of the organization have got to do yet a great deal more.—They will be indifferent to the interests and safety of our beloved South, if they do not fall in with the party that stands on constitutional grounds. That portion of the Democratic party which adopts the platform of President Pierce's Message, is, in fact, the only constitutional party in the country—and the only one that will sustain that character between the present time and the Presidential election.

"We state what we believe to be the facts of the case. Some think the name 'Democrat a very ugly one—they cannot abide it. It may be to the prejudices of some persons a very bitter bill. But youv'e got to take it, Sonny, or do worse."

The Editor of the Commercial talks right to the point. Unlike some of his brother K..N's, he prefers the rights of his section and the perpetuation of the Union to the indulgence of mere party prejudice and feeling.

The Raleigh Register is, of course, in ecstacies over the nominations. According to that paper, there never was such a ticket before. But the Editor makes one declaration which is a little singular. In his issue of the 1st inst., he says:

"There is one circumstance connected with the selection of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson as the nominees of the American party, that we desire to make impressive. The nominating Convention neither accepted nor rejected the platform of the National Council, but, properly eschewing all platforms, left the nominees free from all pledges and unfettered by any other restrictions than those which are imposed by the Federal Constitution."

Is it true, then, that the Know Nothings have no platform?—no substitute for the 12th section? You propose, then, Mr. Register, to go into the contest side by side with abolitionists; and you ask only for their votes—you do not require that they shall bind themselves to respect the rights of your section!—Is that so? If so, then your journal is playing the traitor, and is false to North Carolina.

But the Greensborough Patriot, the Wilmington Herald, the Kinston Advocate, and other K. N. papers, say there *is* a platform.—The Herald says, "we have not studied the provisions of the platform, but a perusal of its terms, and the vote by which it was adopted, satisfies us in the main with its features." But the Register says there is no platform! How is it?—*Standard*.

To My Mother.

The following lines, written by a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, are touchingly beautiful. We have seen nothing of late that has so moved our sympathy. The man who can write *such* poetry, and has such thoughts, cannot be utterly depraved. The curse of intemperance, with its attending downward influence, has here done its work, and a spirit noble and generous, that might and should be the pride and ornament of the social circle, is now the degraded convict in the walls of a Penitentiary. How will that fond mother's heart bleed if she shall hear of her darling boy, the inmate of a prison in a foreign land.

I've wandered far from thee, mother,
Far from my happy home;
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And time, since then, has roll'd its years,
And marked them on my brow;
Yet, I have often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking on the day, mother,
When at my tender side,
You watched the dawning of my youth,
And kiss'd me in your pride;
Then brightly was my heart lit up
With hopes of future joy,
While your bright fancy honors wove
To deck your darling boy.

I'm thinking of the day, mother,
When, with anxious care,
You lifted up your heart to heaven—
Your hope, your trust was there;
Fond memory brings your parting words,
While tears roll'd down your cheek,
Thy long, last, loving look told more
Than ever words could speak.

I'm far away from thee, mother,
No friend is near me now,
To sooth me with a tender word,
Or cool my burning brow;
The dearest ties affection wove,
Are all now torn from me;
They left me when the trouble came;
They did not love like thee.

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unblest;
Yet still I would not have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed.
I know you would not chide, mother,
You would not give me blame;
But soothe me with your tender words,
And bid me hope again.

I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay;
The tempter with his baleful cup
Has dash'd them all away;
And shame has left its venom sting,
To rack with anguish wild—
Yet still I would not have thee know
The sorrows of thy child.

Oh, I have wandered far, mother,
Since I deserted thee,
And left thy trusting heart to break,
Beyond the deep blue sea.
Oh! mother, still I love thee well,
And long to hear thee speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my care-worn cheek.

But, ah! there is a thought, mother,
Pervades my bleeding breast,
That thy freed spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest,
And while I wipe the tear away,
There whispers in my ear
A voice that speaks of Heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there.

Deaths by Drowning.

We regret to state that on Sunday last Messrs. Wm. Kirksey and ———Hainey were drowned in the Catawba River, at Rozzell's Ferry, in this county. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the unfortunate men were engaged in fishing, and lost their lives while crossing the river in a small boat which dipped water and sunk while they were conducting it across the stream by means of a rope extending from shore to shore. They had crossed over once and when a few steps from the shore, on their return, the accident happened. Instead of attempting to regain the nearest shore, which they had just left, they unfortunately made an effort to reach the shore for which they had started, and sunk before accomplishing their purpose. Their bodies were soon discovered, immediately taken from the water, and every effort made to resuscitate them, but without success. Their spirits had left this world to try the realities of a future existence.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Singular Race.—We notice in the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 29th ult., that quite a singular race is to come off between a horse and a bear. The horse is of the enormous weight of 2,500 lbs., and the bear the no less remarkable weight of 2,000 lbs. They are at present employed in making the acquaintance of each other, and as soon as an *entente cordiale* shall have been established the race is to come off.

Mr. Toomb's Reply to Mr. Hale's Speech on the President's Kansas Message--A Good Hit.

The Speech delivered in the Senate, on the 28th instant, by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, on the President's Kansas message is remarkable for its compactness, brevity and clearness.—The able Senator wasted no words, but went right to the main points of the case. The speech was in reply to a speech made on the same subject by Mr. Hale, Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Toombs after arguing the points involved, on principle, addressed himself with great effect to a charge made by Senator Hale. Said Senator Toombs:

I regretted exceedingly to hear the Senator from New Hampshire, a few days since, say that the North had always been practically in a minority in Congress, because we of the South bought up as many northern men as we wanted! The people of the South—one-third only of the white population of the United States—are thus deliberately charged by a northern Senator with ruling the republic & putting the North in a practical minority for fifty years by purchasing up his countrymen. Sir, I stand here to-day, in behalf of the North to repel the accusation.

Mr. Hale. Who made it?

Mr. Toombs. You said it; I have it before me in your printed speech; I heard it delivered, and you are correctly reported. I deny it; it is a slander on my countrymen. Northern statesmen have sold themselves out in quantities to suit purchasers for fifty years! New Hampshire sell her honor and her interest to "southern slave-drivers!" If it had been true, it would rather become her own son to have thrown the mantle over her shame, and concealed it from all eyes, even his own, than to have become her accusor. I think the senator may search in vain, even in the bitterest tirades of abuse and villification ever uttered by those whom he terms "border ruffians," for any language so strong, any accusation so disgraceful, as that made by himself against his own countrymen.

What proof is offered us in support of this accusation? He pointed us to the annexation of Texas. "Perhaps," said the Senator, in this connection, "that was a northern aggression." The question of the annexation of Texas was first brought before this body in a treaty made by President Tyler; it was rejected by a large majority, composed of a majority of the South, as well as the North. It was adopted as a party measure by the democratic convention in 1844, which nominated Mr. Polk. It was openly and fairly put before the people of the United States; everywhere discussed and commented upon; emblazoned on every democratic banner throughout the Union, and decided by the people in favor of annexation. It was carried by a great majority in New Hampshire—I presume against the Senator's eloquence, who, if I mistake not, was turned out of his old party for opposing it. Were the people who supported this measure bought by the South? Who bought the hardy intelligent sons of New Hampshire? What pay did they receive? Who was rich enough to buy them? Sir, I remember to have seen it related of one of the poorest of her sons, Ethan Allen, that, when it was attempted to seduce him from his fidelity to his country, he indignantly replied, "Poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." [Applause.] Sir, whether the story be true of him or not, I doubt not that there are thousands and tens of thousands of the incorruptible patriots of the land of Ethan Allen, who would proudly have made the same reply to the same temptation. These men have not been bought, nor can they be either cajoled or intimidated by the Senator from New Hampshire. They supported the annexation of Texas because they believed it was to the public interest; that it was a measure of sound policy. It was proposed by the party with whom they acted; they approved and adopted it. It was everywhere a party, and not a sectional issue. Nearly one-half of the South opposed it, but a majority of both sections approved it. It is not true that those gallant and patriotic statesmen of New Hampshire who supported this measure at home and here were bought and bribed to support this measure, or in any way to betray their State or their section. Many of them were known and revered by friends and opponents throughout the Union. Some of them now are gathered to their fathers, fill honorable graves, and around whose tombs cluster pleasant memories, untainted by dishonor. Woodbury, Atherton, and Norris, long known and honored by New Hampshire, have thus passed away. Who bought them? In the name of truth, of justice, of my country and for New Hampshire, I repel the charge.

New York supported that measure. Who bought her representatives? Who bought Pennsylvania? Who bought the men of the great West? They supported it. Who bought and who paid for Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan? They supported that measure. These wholesale, baseless, and unfounded charges will not intimidate, but they ought to arouse the men of the North to vindicate their honor, by indignantly repelling their libellers from their counsels.

The northern men who support and maintain their own opinions on great constitutional questions, and have the fearless independence to follow their convictions of duty, in the elegant vocabulary of the "friends of humanity," are usually termed "dough-faces"—"dough-faces" bought up by the South to betray the North. Who bought the Nestor of the Senate, (Mr. Cass,) who, with patriotic firmness, maintained his constitutional opinions, and voted against restriction, amid the yells and shrieks of his abolition detractors? He is commonly represented by this class as the chief of "dough-faces." Did the fourteen senators from the non-slaveholding States who voted for the Kansas bill sell out themselves and their country? It is true that some of them have fallen victims to temporary causes. The abolitionists and the dark-lantern conspiracy in some States fraternized, and succeeded in cutting some of them down. Such things are to be expected in all free countries. We cannot be wholly exempt from errors and delusions. Madness will sometimes, but only for a time, "rule the hour." We must take the good with the evil, with the firm trust that popular intelligence and patriotism will finally vindicate themselves, and come to the support of the right.

The Senator seeks every occasion to ally himself and his cause with the North; hence he artfully defends the Puritans from imputations which my friend from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) had never cast upon them. He told us the North would fight. I believe that nobody ever doubted that any portion of the people of the United States would fight on a proper occasion. Sir, if there shall ever be civil war in this country, when honest men shall set about cutting each other's throats, those who are least to be depended on in a fight will be the people who will set them at it. There are courageous and honest men enough in both sections of the Union to fight. You may preach in your pulpits in favor of sending Sharp's rifles to Kansas, and you may succeed in getting courageous men to go there to use them. Not the least misfortune resulting from it will be, that those who stir up the strife are not apt to be found even within the reach of a far-shooting Sharp's rifle. No, sir, there is no question of courage involved.—The people of both sections of the Union have illustrated their courage on too many battle-fields to be questioned. They have shown their fighting qualities shoulder to shoulder together whenever their country has called upon them; but that they may never come in contact with each other in fraternal war should be the ardent wish and earnest desire of every true man and honest patriot.

Soliloquy of a Loafer.

Let's see, where am I? This is—coal I'm laying on. How'd I get here? Yes I mind now. Was coming up street—met a wheelbarrow—was drunk, comin' t'other way, the wheelbarrow fell over me, or I over the wheelbarrow, and one of us fell into the cellar—don't know which now—guess it must ha' been me. I'm a nice young man, yes I am—tight! tore! drunk! Well, I can't help it—'taint my fault—wonder whose fault 'tis? Is it Jones' fault? No. Is it my wife's fault? Well, it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? No. It's whisky's fault. Who is whisky? Has he a large family? All poor, I reckon. I think I won't own him any more. I'll cut his acquaintance. I've had that notion for about ten years, and always hate to do it for fear of hurting his feelings. I'll do it now—I think liquor's injurn' me—it's spoilin' my temper.

Sometimes I get mad, when I'm drunk, and abuse Bets and the brats; it used to be Lizzie and the children—that's some time ago. I'd come home o' evenin's, she used to put her arms round my neck and kiss me, and call me her dear William. When I comes home now, she takes her pipe out of her mouth and her hair out of her eyes, and says somethin' like—"Bill, you drunken brute, shut the door after you; We're cold enough, havin' no fire, 'thout lettin' the snow blow in that way."—Yes, she's Bets and I'm Bill, now. I ain't a good bill, nuther; think I'm a counterfeit, won't pass—a tavern without goin' in and gettin' drunk. Don't know what bank I'm on. Last Saturday I was on the river bank—drunk.

I stay out pretty late; no, sometimes I'm out all night; fact is, I'm out pretty much all over—out of friends, out of pocket, out at the elbows and knees, and always outrageously dirty—so Bets says; but then she's no judge, for she's never clean herself. I wonder why she does't wear good clothes; may be she hasn't got 'em; whose fault's that? 'tain't mine—must be whisky's.

Sometimes I'm in, however; I'm intoxicated now, and in somebody's coal cellar.—There's one principle I've got—I won't get in debt; I never could do it. There one of my coat tails is gone—got tore off, I expect, when I fell in here. I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me, t'other day, that I'd make a good sign for a paper mill. If he wasn't so big, I'd kick him. I've had this shirt on for nine days, an' I'm afraid it won't come off without tearin'. People ought to respect me more'n they do, for I'm in holy orders. I ain't a dandy, though my clothes are pretty near Greasean style. I guess I tore this window shutter in my pants t'other night, when I sat down on the wax in Ben Rugg's shop; I'll have to get it mended, or—I'll catch cold. I ain't very stout, as it is.—As the boys say, I'm as fat as a match and as healthy as the small pox. My best hat has been standing guard for a window pane that went out t'other morning at the invitation of a brickbat. It's gettin' cold down here; wonder if I ain't able to climb. If I had a drink I could think better. Let's see; I ain't got three cents; if I was in a tavern I could sponge one. Whenever anybody treats and says "come fellers," I always think my name's "fellers," and I've got too good manners to refuse. Well, I must leave this, or they'll arrest me for an attempt at burglary. I ain't come to that yet. Anyhow it was the wheelbarrow did the harm—not me.

☞Mr. Du Pre died in the Queen's Bench prison, London, on the 6th ult., after an incarceration of *forty four* years for debt.

☞The tax in Newnan, Ga., "for a billiard table, or any other gaming table," is three hundred dollars per annum.

☞A gentleman in Lockport, New York, had four colts poisoned a few days ago by eating decayed carrots which had been thrown out of a cellar.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Platform or no Platform.

Platform or no Platform, is the question now exercising the leaders of Know Nothingism in this State. The persons interested in its decision are pretty much the same, North and South, as they were in 1852, when the same vexed question broke up the Whig party and resulted in the defeat of Gen. Scott.—Some now, as then, repudiate their platform and stick to their candidates, while others repudiate their candidates and stick to the platform. This brotherly strife will no doubt result as that of 1852 did, in the defeat both of the platform and candidates which have occasioned it.

The Northern wing of the Whig party in 1852 repudiated their Convention platform and supported its nominees. The Southern members of the same old party, attempted to be revived under a new name, are now the persons who repudiate the platform upon which their candidates were nominated, and ask the people to support their men, without reference to the principles upon which they expect to administer the Government. Such is not nor never has been the course of the Democratic party, nor never will be the course of any honest party which aims at any thing more than the spoils of office.

"Principles, not men," is the motto inscribed on every Democratic banner under which the forces of that party have fought since their first contest with the old Federalists, up to the present day. In the triumphs of victory, as in the regrets and despondency of defeat, this same motto has been steadily and honestly kept in view as the governing principle of the Democratic party's action. While their adversaries have shifted and changed and sacrificed principle and everything else to the seductive allurements of personal popularity and availability, the Democratic party has rigorously adhered to its principles, until, in the course of years, they find most of them engrafted upon the legislation and policy of the Government, and their adversaries left without power, and, as some of them admit, now without any definite or well established creed.

But, say they, we need no platform of principles with such a candidate as Millard Fillmore. His administration was conservative and national; what he has done he will do again. We deny that such assertion is honest and fair to the people who are expected to be influenced by it. Since Mr. Fillmore left the Presidency the complications of the slavery question have multiplied, and the difficulties and dangers involved in its just and constitutional settlement are infinitely greater now than they were during the memorable struggle of 1850. The grounds upon which that struggle was conducted have, one by one, disappeared from the public view. The rancor of sectional feeling has been increased.—New questions have arisen upon which the South demand and must know a man's opinions before they consent to vote for him. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas and Nebraska Act, the Absorption and Amalgamation doctrines announced by Mr. Banks, who was elected by the same party which nominated Mr. Fillmore, are all new questions which have arisen since Mr. Fillmore was President. What are his opinions on these points? If the Convention has not spoken for him, if nobody will speak for him, let him speak for himself.

☞Hon. David S. Reid will please accept our grateful acknowledgments for a number of valuable public documents.

Asylum for the Insane.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane have announced that the Institution is now ready for the reception of forty patients. This Institution, as our readers generally know, is located near the city of Raleigh.

The Small Pox.

As many of our readers will expect a faithful report of the progress of this loathsome disease in this quarter, we feel it our duty to furnish it. Since our last report we have heard of but few new cases—not more than three or four. Only two have died—Mr. Lankford, a very old man, and an infant child of Mr. Andrew Lankford.

Our village has escaped as yet, and was never more healthy.

Godey's Lady's Book.

This interesting monthly for April is on our table. We regard it one of the very best numbers ever issued, and this is saying a great deal. There is one engraving in this number—"Man from first to last requires assistance"—which is richly worth the cost of the Book an entire year.

☞We learn from the Cleaveland Times, that the Surveyors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad are now locating the Road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, and that at last accounts they were about seven or eight miles from Shelby.

Small Comfort.

The noisy boastings of the Know Nothing journals must receive a cold chill from the following calculation of the New York Herald, made "as strongly as possible against the Democratic party." The Herald goes too far in giving Tennessee, or even Kentucky, to the Know Nothings, and in subtracting a number of Eastern and Western States from the Democratic column. Take the table as it is, however, it shows truly a lamentable prospect for the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans, and a glorious result for the Democracy, which will surely be realized if our party carry out the saving principles of harmony, energy and union.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856, FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES.

The following is an estimate of the Presidential electoral vote of 1856, based on the late elections, on the present organization of parties, and on all the existing indications of the drift of the popular vote, State by State, majority or plurality, in November:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

States.	*Electoral Votes.*
Alabama,	9
Arkansas,	4
California,	4
Florida,	3
Georgia,	10
Illinois,	11
Indiana,	13
Iowa,	4
Louisiana,	6
Missouri,	9
Mississippi,	7
North Carolina,	10
New Jersey,	7
New York,	35
Pennsylvania,	27
South Carolina,	8
Texas,	4
Virginia,	15
Total Democratic vote,	186

KNOW NOTHING.

Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	12
Maryland,	8
Tennessee,	12
Total Know Nothing vote,	35

NIGGER WORSHIPPERS.

Connecticut,	6
Maine,	8
Massachusetts,	13
Michigan,	6
New Hampshire,	5
Ohio,	23
Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	5
Wisconsin,	5
Total nigger worshippers' vote,	75

In these estimates it will be perceived that no State is put down as doubtful. This is done in order to give the probable results in a complete and definite shape, and as strongly as possible against the Democratic party. Otherwise Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut and Wisconsin might have been as safely placed among the doubtful or even the Democratic States, as for the Nigger Worshippers, because the nomination of Mr. Fillmore divides the anti-Democratic opposition forces between him and the Seward alliance in all the Northern States, wherever there are any available remains of the old conservative Whig party in existence.

NEW YORK.—The recent town elections in this State show, on the whole, a decided Democratic gain, compared with last November, and a Know Nothing loss. The "Republicans" about hold their own.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.—Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the authoress, died at Marianna, Florida, on the 11th ult.

☞The city of Jeddo, Japan, was totally destroyed by an earthquake in November.

☞The Assembly of California has passed a bill fixing the salaries of officers as follows:—Secretary of Senate, Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk of Assembly, and Assistant Clerk, $15 per day; Sergeant at Arms $15 per day; enrolling and engrossing clerk $12 per day; copying and journal clerks $10 per day; doorkeepers $10 per day; porters $8 per day; pages $8 per day.

BANKING.—The Tennessee Legislature has passed stringent amendments to the free banking law of that State, which, in the estimation of some, are considered paramount to its total prohibition.

RESIGNED.—The Abbeville Banner says Mr. Lythgoe, the Engineer of the Blue Ridge Railroad, has resigned.

☞Four hundred emigrants left N. Orleans on the 27th ult. to join Walker in Nicaragua. 800 more are getting ready.

☞Some oystermen were recently massacred in Charlotte harbor, Florida, by Indians. The military are out, but have yet effected nothing.

☞The mother of Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, died at Greenville, in that State, on the 13th ult.

☞A process of taking daguerreotypes upon handkerchiefs has been perfected in N. York.

☞The Ordnance bureau at Washington recently had under trial a breech loading rifle that can be fired thirty times without reloading.

KANSAS.—Although there is "war, and rumors of war" in this new territory, we also learn that there is a great revival of religion going on there.

The Damage by Ice at St. Louis.

The St. Louis papers give accounts of the damage done to the steamboats at that port by the ice giving way. Twenty-three boats were either sunk or greatly damaged. The Democrat, of the 26th ult., thus describes the scene:

Twenty hours since our levee was crowded with steamers—now not a perfect hull remains. All have been swept down that lay opposite the centre of the city, crushed into a common ruin by the overwhelming masses of accumulated ice. Broken cables, chains with their links drawn to threads, a few shattered spars alone remain to tell the story of stately vessels that were justly esteemed the pride of the western waters.

At a few moments after two o'clock on yesterday the alarm was given that the gorge had commenced to break, and slowly at first, and majestically the floating fields began to move; then gathering force and rushing in upon the boats it lifted some out upon the bank, while thirteen others were carried below and stranded upon the bars, where they were rapidly cut into ribbons. A few of them that drifted into the bend of the river although strained in every timber, fortunately escaped further damage. For some time the ice continued to float off, but after a few hours again gorged, causing additional destruction to those steamers that still lay at the shore. Anxious suspense then ensued. The Mississippi was rising rapidly, and it was well known that the next break-up would be even more terrific than the preceeding one.—At a quarter before 8 the tolling of the bells and the confused shouts that burst upon the stillness of the night, told that the ice was again in motion. Ten vessels, including amongst them the wharf boats, that had been sheltered from the first violence, were torn from their fastenings, hurled one upon another, and sent crashing and drifting along the front of the levee.

The scene was truly apalling to those who were merely spectators, while the heroic exertions of the commanders and officers who stood to their decks amid the falling of timbers and the sinking of vessels, doing all that men could do to save them, was a thrilling exhibition of most true courage in the moment of extreme peril. A dark night and a beating rain that ensued added dismalness and dreariness to the occasion, and left those who might struggle with the elements almost a hopeless task before them. The additional boats that were thus wrested from the shore, and jammed amid the heaped up flakes that hurried them along, met a like fate with the steamers that had been carried off in the afternoon.

☞A new loan of five millions is about being negotiated by the British Government.

GOOD LAW.—A bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature prohibiting billiard tables and ten pin alleys in that State.

BARNUM.—The New York Picayune is convinced that Barnum's energies will soon bring him wealth and a position in Wall street again. "He is," says the Pic, "of the *genus* Yankee *species* Connecti*cute* and the sharpest of his sort."

THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, speaks of Rev. Daniel Waldo, the newly elected Chaplain of the House, as follows:

"As he was known to be ninety four years old, a tottering old imbecile was looked for; but what a mistake! He is to be sure a venerable looking man, but far from decrepid with age. He has the very presence of an educated gentleman, walks with firmness and dignity, speaks in a good voice, and improvises an exceedingly appropriate prayer. The House was delighted with him, and when he descended from the desk of the Clerk many members were introduced to him, and gave him a cordial welcome."

☞Mr. James Turner, Sen., in the 98th year of his age, a soldier of the revolutionary war, who fought at Briar Creek and Guilford Court House, was taken prisoner, and for several months kept on board a prison ship, died in Alamance county, N. C., on the 12th ult.

Excessive Eating.

In a letter to Lord Murray, found in the life of Sidney Smith, lately published, the latter says:

"You are, I hear, attending more to diet than heretofore. If you wish any thing like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about half what you could eat and drink.—Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight of what I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that between ten and seventy years of age I had eaten and drunk forty-four one horse wagon loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this mass of nourishment is considered to be worth £7,000 sterling. It occurred to me that I must, by voracity, have starved to death more than one hundred. This is a frightful calculation, but irresistibly true; and, I think, dear Murray, your wagons would require an additional horse each."

Fire.

We regret to learn that on Sunday night, the 2d instant, the corn-house and stables of Mr. R. C. Youngblood, of this county, were consumed by fire, with about one thousand bushels of corn and two horses, thus involving Mr. Y., a worthy citizen, a severe loss. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the night, after the roof of the buildings had fallen in, and when it was too late to arrest the flames or to save any part of the property. It is supposed the fire was communicated by some vile incendiary, as it was a very calm night, and there had been no fire on the plantation that day. All good citizens must desire that the perpetrator of such an offence should be detected, and justice awarded him.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

North Carolina.

There are many reasons (says the National Intelligencer of the 16th ult.,) for feeling an interest in the progress of this good old State. If slow, she is sure, and her prudence has given her the advantage of the experience of other States. We have now before us the closing report of the Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, Walter Gwynn, Esq., announcing the completion of the work, with the exception of three miles of rails to be laid, which will be performed in a few days. In accepting the resignation, the Board of Directors, with characteristic liberality, declare "that the thanks of the Board, being due, are hereby tendered to him for his able, efficient, and faithful services as Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and that he be tendered, for himself and family, a free passage for life over the road."

This road commences at Goldsborough, and extends to Charlotte, near the South Carolina line, 223 miles, passing through Raleigh, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Lexington, and Salisbury. It was commenced in July, 1851, and "the ceremony of 'breaking ground' was performed at Greensborough by the Hon. Calvin Graves, whose casting vote, as Speaker of the Senate, for the company, has won for him the appellation of 'the pilot who weathered the storm,' although in doing so he sacrificed himself with Roman devotion to its fury."

The Engineer states that the extension of the North Carolina Railroad into Tennessee and to the seaport at Beaufort is in progress. The road just finished was built principally by farmers on the route working out a half million of their stock upon their own resources, "an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country, and is stated to vindicate the energy, enterprise, and industry of the citizens of the State."

The capital stock of the company is four millions of dollars, the State owning three millions and individuals one million.

There is one feature in the report of the Chief Engineer which is of general importance. It is in regard to the speed of passenger and freight trains. As a matter of economy and safety this has been practically demonstrated in this "fast age." He therefore recommends a speed of only sixteen miles per hour for passenger trains and twelve miles per hour for freight trains.

There is now a complete railroad line thro' North Carolina from north to south, and the prosperity of the State in all respects seems to be onward.

☞A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Whitehead, Kansas, under date of February 14, describes the winter as having been very severe throughout the territory. The whole face of the earth was covered with snow to the depth of 18 inches and the thermometer for several weeks had ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero.—In one instance the mercury congealed within and burst the bulb. Several persons in the low lands have been frozen to death. The prairies presented the appearance of a frozen sea. A few persons had arrived from the mountains, with reports of great suffering among the Indians, many of whom had been frozen. The buffalos had gathered by millions in the valley of the Platte, and beavers and muskrats were building their houses high up in the banks. A great flood was expected.

The Streets, Oh! The Streets!

Men in their thick boots go mincing along,
uncertain where to tread, and the ladies in
their silks and satin dresses go

Splashing through the gutters,
Trailing through the mire,
Mud up to their ankles,
And a LITTLE higher;
Little boys uproarous
'Cause they show their FEETS!
Bless me! this is glorious,
Sweeping down the streets!

Bonnet on the shoulders,
Nose up to the sky,
Both hands full of flounces,
Raised A LA SHANG HIGH;
Underskirts bespattered,
Look amazing neat;
All your silks get "watered,"
Sweeping down the street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are informed by a traveller that Dr. Wm. P. Turpin, a Physician of distinction in this State, died at his residence in Greenville, on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, of apoplexy. It is believed he was a native of Newberry district, but received his medical education, and practised for several years, in the city of New York.—He has left a wife and many other relatives and friends to mourn his sudden and unexpected departure.—*Columbia Times.*

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port with advices from San Juan to the 5th inst. and San Francisco to the 20th ult. The steamship Northern Light left for New York on the 5th inst. with $300,000 in gold.

The San Francisco markets had slightly improved, and the mines were yielding largely.

Washington and Oregon Territories were still troubled with Indian outrages, and numerous volunteer companies were being raised. The question of a State Government is to go before the people in a special election in April.

In Central America, Walker has seized all the boats of the Transit Company and annulled their charter, and granted one to another company.

In Nicaragua, Kinney has published a letter substantiating his claims in Central America.

How to Raise Potatoes Without Hoeing.

In the first place, says the Ohio Farmer, we plough the ground as deep as we conviently can, say from ten inches to a foot.—We then mark out with a light one horse plough, two feet ten inches to three feet, at most, making as light a mark as we can.—Plant as soon as we can after preparing the ground, before the weeds have time to start, at the rate of from five to ten bushels to the size of the seed, large seed requiring more bushels per acre than small ones. We cover about four inches deep, and if the ground is not wet, step on each hill with both feet, to facilitate the sprouting. If the weather is favorable they will be up in ten days or two weeks. As soon as they make their appearance, we go over them with a hoe, covering about two inches deep with fresh earth.—That covers and keeps back all little weeds and grass, and also, if early, protects them from frost. The potatoes, being strong and vigorous, will be up again in a few days, leaving the hill free from weeds. We let them get about six or eight inches high then go lightly each way between them with a shovel plough. This forms the hill just the right size, if planted at the distance above mentioned, and is all that is necessary to do, except it may be for a boy to go through them and pull out the scattering weeds, which will be few and far between, that may have escaped the plough. If the ground is not very mellow, it is well to run the cultivator through them, between the two ploughings. We have raised our potatoes in this way for several years, and always taken the first premium on them, when we have taken them to the fairs. In 1852, we took first premium on potatoes at our Cayuga County Fair; one on the best ten acres, and the other on the best bushel of table potatoes. To succeed in this way, it is necessary to watch them closely. Work the ground as fast as possible when it is dry, and do every thing at the right time; for if the weeds once get the advantage, it is "farewell honions," as the Englishman said, when the weeds got the start of his onion bed.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

HALIFAX, N. S. March 12.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Arabia at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

A despatch received by Messrs. Brown & Shipley, the Liverpool Agents of the Collins line of steamships, dated Glasgow, the 27th ult., says that the Steamship Edinburg, from New York, passed on the 7th ult., when five days out, large quantities of broken ice, and saw on it a quantity of broken cabin furniture, consisting of fine ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladies' work box, and other articles common in the cabins of first class steamships—it is, we fear, too probable that these articles were fragments from the wreck of the Pacific, as the Arabia brings no intelligence of that vessel.

In Paris three peace Conferences have been held, but none of their proceedings have been allowed to transpire. The general impression is that matters, so far, have progressed favorably. It is believed that immediately after peace had been signed a European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power. A rumor, to which, however, not much credence is given, is afloat to the effect that Russia concedes the required limitations, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians. Another rumor, somewhat alarming, but believed to be a speculating ruse, says that Russia has stated objections which will break up the Conference.

An armistice has been announced, to last until the end of March, but not to affect the existing blockade and has been made known to the armies in the Crimea. Omar Pacha's resignation has been accepted. Russia, the Allies and Sweden continue to make active preparations for war.

The excitement in relation to the difficulty with the United States had entirely subsided in England. Mr. Buchanan had dined with the Queen.

Speedy Cure for a Foundered Horse.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as is common in drenching, and with a spoon put on his tongue, give strong salt until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The fleam arrests it from the blood, the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels, and the spirits of turpentine arrests it from the feet and limbs.

I once rode a horse ninety-nine miles in two days, returning home at night the second day, and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kind.

I once, in a travel of seven hundred miles, foundered my horse three times and I do not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases observed and practised the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green food; in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green food. All founders must be attended to immediately.—*S. W. Farmer.*

BOSTON, March 8, 1856.—The small-pox is very common in this city; fortunately in the northern part of it. What is remarkable is, that not a few who suffer from it are persons who had been vaccinated. Mr. Pratt, to whom it proved fatal, was vaccinated, I am told, only a month age. His death is regarded as a great loss, as his talents were of a high order.

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

In pursuance with a notice appearing in the last number of the *Cleaveland Times*, to call a meeting of the anti-Know Nothings in Shelby, on the 12th inst., a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing Delegates for the State Convention, to be held on the 16th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Also for the appointment of delegates to a Convention to be held in Rutherfordton, for the nomination of a Senatorial candidate for this District.

On motion of J. K. Irby, the meeting was organized by calling E. Rippey, Esq., to the Chair, and William M. Blanton to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Joseph K. Irby and P. D. Gold.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: P. D. Gold, Charles Blanton, Dr. E. Jennings, J. K. Irby, and G. G. Holland.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the anti-Know Nothing party of the State of North Carolina has appointed a State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whereas, we the anti-Know Nothings of Cleaveland county, feel it our duty to be represented therein, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That in case of the failure of such delegates to attend at Raleigh, W. W. Holden and F. I. Wilson are respectfully requested to act as alternates.

Resolved, That the independent high toned patriotism of THOMAS BRAGG, has inspired us with increased confidence in his ability and statesmanship; and should he be nominated, we will rally to his support in solid column.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Jennings, Irby and Gold; and the following appointments were made for a State delegation:

James M. Wear, J. C. Lattimore, Col. Josh. Beam, P. D. Gold, Wm. Blanton, H. DeK. Cabaniss, F. S. Ramsour, G. G. Holland, John Weber, John P. Nowel.

Also a delegation of the following gentlemen was appointed to meet the Rutherford and Polk delegation to nominate a suitable person as a senatorial candidate for this district.

Resolved, That the following delegates be appointed to attend a Convention of the anti-Know Nothings of this Senatorial District, to be held at Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in April next, to which we cordially invite the co operation of all the anti-Know Nothings of Rutherford and Polk counties, viz: Charles Blanton, Col. Joshua Beam, A. R. Homesley, W. W. Green, J. C. Lattimore, Maj. G. G. Holland, A. W. Burton, J. R. Logan, F. S. Ramsour, B. Ellis, Joseph Carroll, G. M. Green, Edmond Durham, Edmond Jones, W. E. Lee, J. K. Irby, W. W. Wright, G. B. Palmer, Milton Gold, John Nicholson, W. H. Green, Thomas M. Hardin, S. M. Wear, J.L. Dickson, A. E. Collins, H. DeK. Cabaniss, John A. Roberts, John Anthony, John Harman, Capt. Thomas Kendrick, P. D. Gold, F. Schenck, D. D. Lattimore, Jacob Haynes, John Whisnant, F. Price, John Hunt, Dr. Wm. Parham, John A. Mull, David Evans, F. Lattimore, B. A. Magness, C. Washburn, N. Eskridge, C. C. Durham, John Bridges, W. Poston, Dobbins Lattimore, J. D. Wear, David Beam, Martin Goode, Dr. E. Jennings, A. R. Furguson, Z. Earl, L. J. Dickson, R. A. Lorance, Preston Goforth, and J. M. Patterson.

It was declared that the second Monday in April be a proper time for such meeting.—The meeting was harmonious. The course of our patriotic Governor was approved of, and a willingness to rally to him again was manifested.

The candid unswerving patriotism of President Pierce was warmly endorsed.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. RIPPEY, Chm'n.

W. M. BLANTON, Sec'ry.

*** It is requested that the Asheville News, Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Banner, and other papers friendly to the cause, copy the above.

Appalling Accident on the Seabord Road.

WELDON, N. C., March 10, 8 p. m.

A most terrible and heart-rending accident occurred on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to-day. A special messenger has just arrived with the melancholy tidings, and the event has produced a most profound sensation in our community.

The regular mail and passenger train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which left Portsmouth this morning, when about one mile this side of Margarettsville bridge, in the county of Princess Anne, and proceeding at a rapid rate, was thrown from the track.

The entire train went off, engine, tender, mail, baggage and passenger cars. A general wreck ensued, and the loss of life and limb, though not precisely known here, is thought to be truly fearful.

Horrible to relate one of the passenger coaches took fire from the stoves, and was entirely burned up, consuming with it some three or four passengers, who were so caught under the broken timbers, that they could not be extricated. My informant is certain as to three or four, and thinks there may have been more. The scene is said to have been truly appalling.

Capt. Bourdette, the well known and efficient Conductor, is very seriously injured, and so are many of the passengers. Amidst the great distress and confusion prevailing, it was impossible to gather full particulars, or the names of parties.

It is reported that among the killed are the following:

Mr. Kilkelly, the Adams Company's Express Messenger. Mr. K. was for many years a Conductor on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He leaves a family.

Mr. W. H. Daughtery, the mail agent, who we believe is a native of Portsmouth, and well known in all the section of country through which the road passes.

A news boy, named Charles Neab.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old, when she was married. Courage, ladies.

Col. Fremont.

The New York Mirror of Monday, says:

"We learn from Washington, that the President signed with his own hand the patent confirming Col. Fremont's title to his great Mariposas claim in California. This nice little estate contains upwards of seventy square miles, situated about two hundred and fifty miles easterly from San Francisco.—Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., the California Bankers, own one undivided half of the tract, and Col. J. C. Fremont the other, which, many persons believe, makes him the richest man in the world. The Republican party are seriously thinking of nominating him for the Presidency.

"Col. Fremont bought this immense gold region in 1846, for the sum of $3,000, and was laughed at for the recklessness of his investment. It has already yielded some thirty five millions of dollars, and its resources, both mineral and agricultural, are said to be inexhaustible. Col. Fremont is a phenominal man, in character adventure and fortune."

A correspondent of the New York Herald thus describes him:

"Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, and is about 43 years of age. He married the eldest daughter of Col. Thomas H. Benton, and has three children, the oldest of whom is now a young lady—the others are sons.

"In person Col. Fremont is slight, but hard and wiry, with unsurpassed and rarely equalled powers of endurance. He has a commanding presence, and an eye like an eagle's. Many stories are related of his daring and self-sacrifice, which thrill one as they fall in homely phrase from the lips of some of the rude companions of his hazardous adventures. In his manners, Fremont is unassuming and unpretending. His official reports contain but the meagre outline of his bold exploits, while the innumerable acts of chivalry—the almost superhuman exertion by which the lives of his companions have sometimes been preserved—the many titles to fame by him so modestly withheld, are preserved only in tradition from the testimony of those who have witnessed them.

"He first conquered California. He first hoisted an independent flag upon its soil. He was its first civil and military Governor under the authority of the United States; and I believe if there is a man in the world whose embrace of such large good fortune could be regarded by everybody without awakening one emotion of envy, that man is Col. Fremont."

CONSOLATION.—At a funeral service held recently in Norfolk in respect to the memory of the husbands, wives, and children of those who had fallen by the pestilence, it was observed that one of the bereaved husbands was listening very complacently to the eulogies of his deceased wife, while her successor, his second "help mate," was sitting close to him.

Philadelphia, March 8.—The store of L. & R. Curtis was robbed last night of silks amounting to $10,000. The store of Shuff & Wernwag was also robbed during the night of $2,000 worth of bonnet silks, satins, &c.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by Elder T. Stradley, Mr. James O. Case to Miss Martha Jane Cagle. All of Buncombe.

NOTICE.

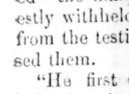
THE Preachers, travelling and local, who may attend the Tract Convention to be holden in this town in May, will call at the residence of the undersigned, in the west end of Asheville, and he will have them conducted to lodgings.

C. CAMPBELL.

Asheville, March 20. td

☞Spectator and Herald of Truth copy.

COWS.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase two or three good COWS, with young calves, or forward with calf; for which he will pay cash.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856—4t

HOGS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty thrifty SHOATS, which will weigh from 60 to 100 lbs., gross, for which he will pay cash. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—4w

FOR sale, for cash, 40 Bags of GOOD FLOUR. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—m1

FOR sale, for cash, **200** Bushels of IRISH POTATOES.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

To Builders.

THE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Spartanburg District, will on the 16th of April next, let to the most approved bidder, the building and finishing a new

COURT HOUSE

for said District. The Contractor will be required to give Bond with approved secureties for the faithful performance of the work. Sealed Proposals, with the names of Sureties to secure Bond of Contractor, will be received by either the Commissioners, till the 15th April. A Drawing of the Building, and specifications accompanying the same (excepting specifications for the interior of the Building, which will be ready for inspection by the 1st April,) may be seen at any time by calling on the Chairman or Clerk of the Board. The Contractor will be required to remove the old Building and take the materials of which it is composed, into the Contract. The time of completion, and the period of payments will be made known in due time.

G. W. H. LEGG, Chairman.

O. E. EDWARDS, Clerk.

March 20, 1856—4t.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

March 3, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, and from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858, inclusive, in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1856, at 5, p. m., (to be decided by the 7th May following.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

5808 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scotts Creek, Franklin, Skeneh, Tennessee River, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomatla, to Murphy, 128 1-2 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Asheville Monday and Thursday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Murphy next day by 12 p m;

Leave Murphy Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 p m;

TENNESSEE.

8538 From Cleaveland, Tenn., by Chataly, Wansville, Benton, Pelton, Springtown, Towee Falls, Coker Creek, Turtle Town, N. C., Laurel Valley, Persimmon Creek, and Nottla, to Murphy, 77 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Cleaveland Thursday and Sunday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Murphy next days by 9 p m;

Leave Murphy Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Cleaveland next days by 12 m.

Proposals to commence at Benton are invited.

NOTES.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department, or for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase of the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. The bids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "*Mail Proposals for North Carolina or Tennessee.*" The contracts to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 7th of May, 1856. For further particulars as to conditions to be incorporated in the contracts bidders may see pamphlet advertisement for conveying mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, of 1854. JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General.

March 13, 1856.

WHO WANTS TO RIDE?

WE have six or seven BUGGIES, one 2 horse CARRIAGE and Harness, and one ROCKAWAY for sale. Bargains can be had. If not sold before, they will be offered at **Public Auction** during the week of April Court.

TRIPLETT & SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and but a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms for the present in the upper story of the Chunn House, opposite the Court House. March 13,—tf

---

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WISHING very much to see Houses springing up in our rapidly improving village, I propose selling all that is left of the "Old Court House Lot," immediately fronting our Court House, on one and two years' time. There is sufficient room for a large HOTEL, or three commodious

Business Houses:

with ventilation sufficient for wagon way back, wood yard, &c.

If not disposed of previously, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday of our next Court, the above lot, as a whole, or in house places of 43 feet front each, on the time above stated, with interest from the time of sale.

Persons wishing, in years to come, a business house in the very centre of our village, would do well to secure one of these lots.

J. W. VANDIVER.

Hendersonville, March 6, 1856. 3w

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

was dissolved on the 29th February last. All persons indebted to the firm are notified that settlement must be made immediately; and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

E. L. TRIPLETT,

JAS. SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

NOTICE.

Town Lots For Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 23d of March next, the undersigned, Committee, will sell to the highest bidder, the TOWN LOTS in MARSHALL, Madison County, N. C.

TERMS.—Bond and good security, with credit for one, two and three years.

A. E. BAIRD,
J. F. MITCHELL,
J. A. FAGG,
Committee.

Feb. 28, 1856. tds

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine **Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE,* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!! New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

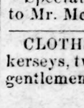
FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE.



THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

---

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1855. eow6

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Calendar for 1856.

Mon.,	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan'ry			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Feb'ry						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
March							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Septem'		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct'ber				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov'ber							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec'ber	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31.			

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths, cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cuskioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City [L. S] of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business,* **R. M. JONES,** and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer. by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Irom Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 16th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still unfcured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

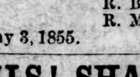
Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf